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INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN HUMANITIES

STAFF AND RESEARCH PROJECTS

April 2019–March 2020

ACADEMIC STAFF

DEPARTMENT OF HUMANITIES

Professors

- FUJII, Masato, Ph.D. (U. of Helsinki), *Formation and Transmission of the Vedic Texts*  
IWAKI, Takuji, D.Litt. (Kansai U.), *Japanese Society in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century*  
KAGOTANI, Naoto, D.Econ. (Osaka City U.), *Asian Merchants' Networks and Japan's Industrialization*  
KOSEKI, Takashi, Ph.D. (Hitotsubashi U.), *Modern History of Britain and Ireland*  
OKADA, Akeo, D.Litt. (Osaka U.), *European Music History in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> Centuries*  
SATO, Junji, D.Litt. (U. of Tokyo), *Technology, Nature and (Post-)Modernity: A Philosophical Inquiry*  
TAKAGI, Hiroshi, D.Litt. (Hokkaido U.), *Cultural History of the Modern Emperor System of Japan*  
TAKASHINA, Erika, Ph.D. (U. of Tokyo), *Modern Japanese Arts and the West*  
TAKEZAWA, Yasuko, Ph.D. (U. of Washington), *Theories of Race and Ethnicity*

Associate Professors

- FUJIHARA, Tatsushi, Ph.D. (Kyoto U.), *Reconstruction of Agricultural History*  
FUKE, Takahiro, Ph.D. (Kyoto U.), *Social Movement and Social Thought in Modern Japan*  
ISHII, Miho, Ph.D. (Kyoto U.), *Anthropological Study of Religion, Environment, and Corporeality in Africa and South Asia*  
ITO, Junji, D.Litt. (Kyoto U.), *Bandits in Modern Transcaucasia, Especially Georgia*  
KNAUDT, Till, Dr. phil. (Heidelberg U.), *Social and Intellectual History of Modern Japan*  
MORIMOTO, Atsuo, Ph.D. (U. of Blaise Pascal), *French Symbolism and Literary Modernity*  
OHJI, Kenta, D.Litt. (U. of Paris-Ouest), *Historical Discourse and Political Thought in Early Modern Europe*  
SETOGUCHI, Akihisa, D.Litt. (Kyoto U.), *Biological Sciences and Nature in East Asia*  
TSUKI, Kosuke, Ph.D. (U. of Paris VIII), *Considerations on Psychoanalytical Knowledge from the Perspective of the History of Thought*

Assistant Professors

- FUJII, Toshiyuki, Ph.D. (Kyoto U.), *Enlightenment and Literature: the Location of Humanity in Adorno's Aesthetic*  
IKEDA, Sanae, Ph.D. (Kyoto U.), *Land Ownership of the Japanese Imperial Household*  
KIKUCHI, Akira, D.Litt. (Osaka U.), *Socio-cultural History of Modern Japanese Ethnography*

TOKUNAGA, Yu, Ph.D. (U. of Southern California), *Transpacific History of Interethnic Relations between Japanese and Mexican Immigrants in the United States*

## DEPARTMENT OF ORIENTAL STUDIES

### Professors

ASAHARA, Tatsuro, *Bronze Inscriptions of the Pre-Qin Age*  
FUNAYAMA, Toru, *Scholastic Tradition and Practice in Indian and Chinese Buddhism*  
IKEDA, Takumi, *Descriptive and Historical Study on Sino-Tibetan Languages in Southwest China*  
INABA, Minoru, *History of Early Islamic Expansion to the East*  
INAMOTO, Yasuo, *History of Buddhist Art in East Asia*  
ISHIKAWA, Yoshihiro, D.Litt. (Kyoto U.), *History of the Chinese Communist Party*  
IWAI, Shigeki, D.Litt. (Kyoto U.), *History of Chinese Institutions*  
MIYAKE, Kiyoshi, D.Litt. (Kyoto U.), *Institutional History of the Qin and Han Dynasties*  
OKAMURA, Hidenori, D.Litt. (Kyoto U.), *Archaeological Study of Ancient China*  
TAKEDA, Tokimasa, *Chinese Science from the Perspective of the History of Thought*  
WITTERN, Christian, Ph.D. (Goettingen U.), *Knowledgebase for Buddhist Studies, with Chan-Buddhism as an Example*  
YAGI, Takeshi, D.Litt. (Kyoto U.), *Bureaucracy in the Goryeo Dynasty*  
YASUOKA, Koichi, D.Eng. (Kyoto U.), *Methodology of Character Codes*

### Associate Professors

FURUMATSU, Takashi, *The Multi-state System of Eastern Eurasia in the 10<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> Centuries*  
HIRAOKA, Ryuji, Ph.D. (U. of Kyushu), *Traditional Science in East Asia*  
KOGACHI, Ryuichi, D.Litt. (U. of Tokyo), *History of Commentary on Classics in China*  
KURAMOTO, Hisanori, Ph.D. (U. of Tokyo), *Buddhist History of the Six Dynasties, Sui, and Tang*  
MUKAI, Yusuke, *Exploring Chinese Culture through Historical Archaeology*  
MURAKAMI, Ei, D.Litt. (U. of Tokyo), *Changes in Socio-economic Institutions in China during the Modern Era*  
NAGATA, Tomoyuki, D.Litt. (Kyoto U.), *Literary Theory in Medieval and Early Modern China*  
NAKANISHI, Tatsuya, D.Litt. (Osaka U.), *Historical Study of Islam in China*

### Assistant Professors

FUJII, Noriyuki, D.Litt. (Kyoto U.), *History of the Bureaucratic System in Ancient and Medieval China*  
FUKUTANI, Akira, D.Litt. (Kyoto U.), *Classical Hermeneutics of Neo-Confucian Schools in the Southern Song Period*  
MIYA, Noriko, D.Litt. (Kyoto U.), *Cross-cultural Exchanges in the Mongol Period*  
MORIOKA, Tomohiko, Ph.D. (JAIST), *Architecture of Text Representation Based on Information about Character Definition*  
SHIRASU, Hiroyuki, Ph.D. (JAIST), *Logical Investigations of the Object in East Asian Studies*  
TAKAI, Takane, *History of Chinese Furniture*

## VISITING SCHOLARS

### Program-Specific Professor

VITA, Silvio (Professor, Kyoto U. of Foreign Studies), *History of Ideas, Chinese and Japanese Buddhism* (Jul. 2007–)

FUJIMOTO, Yukio (Emeritus Professor, Toyama U.), *Korean Linguistics/ Bibliographical Studies* (Apr. 2012–)

IKARI, Yasuke (Emeritus Professor, Kyoto U.), *Study of the Vādhūla Śrautasūtra* (Apr. 2015–)

### Visiting Professors

WALKER, Gavin (Associate Professor, McGill University), *Post-68 Thought in Japan: Intellectual Historical Reinvestigations* (March–May, 2019)

YANG, Zhenhong (Professor, History College, Nankai University), *A Study of the Legal History in Early China by Utilizing Excavated Manuscripts* (March–June, 2019)

BRANCACCIO, Pia (Associate Professor, Drexel University), *Buddhist Monumentality in the art of South Asia* (June–September, 2019)

ORBACH, Danny (Senior Lecturer for history and East Asian Studies, the Hebrew University of Jerusalem), *A Historical Study of Japanese Freelance Military Adventurers in Korea in the 1880's* (July–September, 2019)

HARRISON, Faye (Professor of Anthropology, Faculty Affiliate in Women & Gender in Global Perspectives, in African Studies, and in Latin American & Caribbean Studies, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign), *An Anthropological Study of Race, Racialization, and (In) Visibilities* (September–December, 2019)

JUDGE, Joan (Professor, Department of History, York University), *Everyday Knowledge and the Rise of the Common Reader in modern China* (September 2019–March 2020)

FERENTE, Serena (Reader in Medieval and Renaissance History, History Department, King's College London, UK), *Italy and the Mediterranean in the Middle Ages and the Renaissance* (January–March, 2020)

## HAKUBI RESEARCHERS

(Kyoto University, the Hakubi Project: <http://www.hakubi.kyoto-u.ac.jp/eng/eng.html>)

### Program-Specific Associate Professors

AMANO, Kyoko, Ph.D. (Freiburg U.), *The Language and Socio-cultural Background of the Ancient Indian Ritual Literature*

### Program-Specific Assistant Professor

HIYAMA, Satomi, Ph.D. (Free U. of Berlin), *Reconstructive Study on the Buddhist Culture in Central Asia on the Basis of Research on the Mural Paintings of Kucha*

## RESEARCH SEMINARS

### JOINT RESEARCH CENTER

#### FORMATION OF JAPANESE ACUPUNCTURE-MOXIBUSTION: RECONSTRUCTION OF THE MEDICAL HISTORY IN MEDIEVAL AND EARLY MODERN JAPAN

(Coordinated by Hitoshi NAGANO, April 2018–March 2021)

In order to avoid oblivion in the wake of over-westernizing approaches, contemporary acupuncture and moxibustion studies focus almost exclusively on clinical research, and, while striving to preserve the tradition of medical ethics, tend not to take into consideration medical history. Even though in Japanese medical history acupuncture and moxibustion are often celebrated as the pioneering work that laid the foundation of modern medicine, very little attention is paid to the pre-modern developments of various medical styles and theoretical discourses. Many treatises on these styles and theories still exist, such as the ones included the Fujikawa Collection at Kyoto University, but they have not been yet properly analyzed, and, as such, a great part of the technical aspects related to Japanese medical ethics remain unknown.

Our research project will comprehensively examine various old medical documents in order to shed light on the essential characteristics of the medical arts of acupuncture and moxibustion, their formation, and their transmission in the medieval to the early modern Japan. We aim to establish a new field, “Japanese acupuncture and moxibustion studies,” and reconsider pre-modern medical history, constructing the research infrastructure necessary for conducting retroactive investigations into the disciplines of acupuncture, moxibustion, medicine and pharmacy.

#### FOUCAULDIAN STUDIES: REASSESSMENT AND NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN THE HUMAN SCIENCES

(Coordinated by Yoshiyuki KOIZUMI, April 2017–March 2020)

At the center of Michel Foucault’s colossal work, whose corpus is nowadays almost completed, one finds his attempts at a historical criticism of the “human sciences” originating in Western modernity. Foucault’s work, which lies at the intersection of reviews of empirical research and philosophical speculation, has a wide political and practical range, which is not reducible to simple epistemology; it constitutes an indispensable reference in human and social sciences, the value of which is more and more important in today’s world.

Yet, among the attempts to apply Foucauldian methodology in one’s own field by either adopting or criticizing Foucault’s position, those that analyze in depth the changes as well as the inherent consistency of his work are not numerous. Moreover, while Foucault’s work is mainly examined from within the framework of the history of philosophy or the history of ideas, attempts at determining the significance of Foucault’s own reexamination of the historical and contemporary movements in the different fields of “human sciences” remain rare.

The objective of this research seminar is to enable leading researchers in various fields of the “human sciences” to work together in order to bring out the significance of Foucault’s work in its totality, and to determine the historical value and actual potential of Foucault’s criticism of the “human sciences”.

## AN INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDY ON EAST ASIAN WORKS OF ARTS AND CULTURE CONCERNING VISIBLE AND/OR INVISIBLE ENTITIES

(Coordinated by Ataru SOTOMURA, April 2019–March 2022)

We carry out international and interdisciplinary research that transcends the bounds of conventional academic fields, as a preparation for establishing a common basis for understanding the works of arts and culture of East Asia. Researchers from various fields come together to explore theories and works concerning visible and/or invisible entities, which ordinary people may not be aware of. In our opinion, as discussions on Buddhist and Daoist theories provide a particularly effective guideline, we lay special emphasis on them. We not only confirm common and different points addressed in a variety of theories and thoughts, regardless of whether they may be indigenous or not, but also pay careful attention to contradictions that may exist between theories and the actual works. We select concrete examples (specific works of art etc.) and position them in the context of East Asian cultural history so as to show practical models of interpretation. The works which we investigate range from archaeological relics to sculptures, paintings, gardens, architecture, music, performing arts, etc.

## RESEARCH IN A ‘TOTALLY SYSTEMATIZED WORLD’: MEDIA-ART, HUMANITIES, AND NATURAL SCIENCE

(Coordinated by Masahiro MIWA, April 2019–March 2022)

We are now living in a totally systemized, high-technology world which is completely dependent on electrical energy, and even things that we regard as ‘Nature’ or the ‘Environment’ or the ‘Human Spirit’ could not continue to exist without this system. In this project, characteristics of the contemporary world will be researched in terms of cybernetics, technology, media and information theory. The overall purpose of this research is to synthesize knowledge of both natural science as well as the humanities, and to create media-based art works inspired by this research.

## JOINT RESEARCH CENTER (Early-Career Scholars)

### EPISTOLARY WRITING: FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW STUDIES ON VALÉRY

(Coordinated by Teiji TORIYAMA, April 2019–March 2020)

The studies on Paul Valéry (1871–1945) which have focused on his Works and Notebooks (Cahiers) are now showing signs of significant change with a series of biographies and correspondences recently published. Considering this new trend in Valéry’s studies, our research aims to show a Valéry, far from the stereotypical, intellectualist or self-sufficient image, as represented by his creature “Monsieur Teste” and the concept of “Moi pur (Pure Ego)”. By reading Valéry’s letters sent to friends of his youth (André Gide, Pierre Louÿs) and to lovers appearing in the second half of his life (Catherine Pozzi, Renée Vautier and Jeanne Loviton, alias Jean Voilier), we will examine the “Self” of a man who cannot help writing to “Others”, friends or lovers, throughout his life. Epistolary writing, addressed to a specific person, differs from Works destined for the general public but also from private Cahiers, a kind of solitary mind’s Diary. The specificities of epistolary writing will thus lead us to a reexamination of “the act of writing” in terms of the triple relation between Writer, Text and Reader.

## COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC HISTORY OF INDIA AND CHINA IN THE LONG NINETEENTH CENTURY

(Coordinated by Michihiro OGAWA, April 2019–March 2020)

This project aims to compare the key points of Chinese and Indian socio-economic history. Due to the recent growth of Asian economies, it has now become important to review global history from Asian perspectives – especially how intra-Asian trade and other characteristics developed throughout the long period of colonial rule by Europe during the nineteenth century. Although much research has been carried out on the socio-economic history of China and India, which are both great Asian powers, the study of Asian history as a whole during the nineteenth century has yet to be established in Japan because of the limited amount of academic communication between scholars who historically study each of these countries. By comparing Chinese and Indian history during the nineteenth century, this project aims to identify similarities and differences within Asia and reconsider the diversity of Asian history in terms of a socio-economic framework – all of which has often been ignored in the past because of the focus on the colonization of Asia by Western countries. This study, therefore, seeks to review global history from Asian perspectives.

## HORSE-RIDING CULTURE AND HORSE PRODUCTION IN NORTHEAST ASIA

(Coordinated by Naoto ISAHAYA, April 2019–March 2020)

The horse-riding culture, with its decorative horse trappings, originated in the fourth century in Northeast China, then spread to the Japanese Islands by way of the Korean Peninsula. When, the horse-riding culture subsequently took root in the Japanese Islands during the middle and late Kofun period, it had a substantial impact on the development of the Japanese state. There have been many studies concerning horse trappings of the Kofun period as well as those of the Korean Peninsula and Northeast China. However, few examples of horse (bone) have yet been recovered from excavations. Previous studies of horse breeding in Japan have mostly focused on comparisons between archeological materials and historical documents. However, whether the breeding of the horses changed during the spread of the horse-riding culture has not been studied before. This study will, therefore, focus on the production and supply of horses in the various horse-riding cultures. This study will help clarify the horse-riding culture and horse breeding of Northeast China, the Korean Peninsula, and the Japanese Islands -based on an examination of archeological materials and historical documents and comparisons with the horse-riding cultures of Eastern Eurasia, such as the Xiongnu and the Xianbei.

## FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH AIMED AT RECONSTRUCTING THE HISTORICAL IMAGE OF ANCIENT CHINA

(Coordinated by Fuminori TSUCHIGUCHI, April 2019–March 2020)

The purpose of this project is to break away from the traditional study of ancient Chinese history, which is based on the dichotomy of Chinese dynasties, and to lay the foundations for a more comprehensive representation of ancient China. In recent years, the rapid increase in the amount of historical material available has led to remarkable progress in researching individual aspects of ancient Chinese history, but a serious problem has arisen in that different research subjects have become excessively segmented, whereas mutual dialogue and integration have not progressed at

all. Members of this project team are young researchers majoring in ancient Chinese history, and they have already held several workshops to explore the possibility of constructing a more comprehensive image of ancient Chinese history. Building on this foundation, the project focuses on the ideological aspects of the bureaucratic structure and the actual aspects of administrative management found in ancient China from the 4th century BC to the 3rd century. Since ancient Chinese dynasties established huge bureaucratic organizations and a sophisticated legal system, it is well worth investigating how divergence or conflict between ideals and reality occurred within these systems, and how they either adjusted to change or collapsed. This has relevance not only to ancient Chinese history but also to other ages.

#### THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE FOUR GUARDIAN KINGS

(Coordinated by Sakiko TAKAHASHI, April 2019–March 2020)

The idea of the four guardian kings who protect Buddhism was first developed in India and a lot of the associated imagery was created in Asian regions such as Gandhara, the Western Regions, China, and Japan during its eastward spread. Various iconographic features of the four guardian kings reflect specific thoughts and cults that are characteristic of each period and region. However, the transformation of this iconography and its religious functions have not yet been fully examined. Therefore, this research team seeks to investigate how the idea of the four guardian kings evolved throughout various periods and regions in Asia by examining its iconographic features and religious functions. For instance, we will hold two workshops and discuss the transformation of these iconographic and religious functions in detail, based on the differing representations and imagery of the four guardian kings in the Western Regions, China, and Japan. This research team, including art historians and archaeologists who specialize in Gandhara, the Western Regions, China, and Japan, will advance interdisciplinary studies.

#### DEPARTMENT OF HUMANITIES

##### EXPLORING LIFE AND CREATION: THE STUDIES OF *UMWELTEN*

(Coordinated by Takuji IWAKI, April 2017–March 2020)

By focusing on the lives, skills, interactions, and boundaries of human and nonhuman beings, this research explores a new field in the humanities. The German biologist Jakob von Uexküll put forth the idea of *Umwelt*, which denotes the unique and entwined relationships between a creature and its environment. This notion presents a novel perspective by which to pluralize the ‘natural worlds’ of creatures, thus criticizing the anthropocentric idea of a sole ‘world’.

The notion of *Umwelt* has provoked broad arguments in both the natural and the human sciences. The influence of Uexküll’s work can be found, for instance, in Viktor von Weizsäcker’s influential book *Der Gestaltkreis* and also in the work of Bin Kimura. Moreover, since the 1990s, we find an interesting common trend in various fields of the humanities: studies of the environment are flourishing in history; new approaches in human-nonhuman relations are developing in anthropology; and inquiries into human-animal relations and ethology are evident in philosophy. This development shows that the humanities have now broadened their reach beyond anthropocentrism and are proposing new perspectives for exploring the lives and lived worlds of both human and nonhuman beings.



This research project, based on both philosophical arguments and concrete case studies, investigates the comprehensive issues concerning life and *Umwelten*. It deals with various critical topics, such as agriculture, natural and man-made disasters, mining developments, religious practices, illness and care, and scientific technology. Through a thorough investigation of the lives of, and interactions between human and nonhuman beings, as well as of their unique *Umwelten*, this project seeks to understand the ‘worlding’ of human beings as a part of life on the planet.

#### NARRATIVES ON VIOLENCE, RELIGION AND GENDER/SEXUALITY

(Coordinated by Akira KIKUCHI, April 2018–March 2020)

This project aims to analyze violence, religion and gender/sexuality in contemporary societies from an encompassing perspective, by focusing on their narratives. Violence here ranges from military activities in wars and the oppression of minority ethnic groups or sexual minority groups, and from personal conflicts to sexual violence. First, this project deals with cases based on fieldwork carried out by each member. Secondly, the cases and the narratives surrounding them are analyzed from a comparative perspective. Thirdly, our research focuses on violence and oppression, as well as the control of religion and sexuality with reference to the extensive activities of states and international organizations. The project also explores the roles of the judicial system, medical practices and art works in overcoming social issues caused by violence, religion and gender/sexuality.

#### MODERN KYOTO AND CULTURE

(Coordinated by Hiroshi TAKAGI, April 2019–March 2022)

This research project will look at modern Kyoto and modern culture, examining them in relation to each other. Kyoto, nowadays visited by more than 55 million people every year, is the most popular tourist city in the world. The city has been often described with expressions reminiscent of an elegant, aristocratic culture, such as “Kyoto, where the Japanese culture was born,” “the culture of hospitality”, which have also become the promotional lines for the relocation of the Agency of Cultural Affairs to Kyoto. Such images of Kyoto were clearly constructed politically and socially during the modern period. With this in mind, we would like to reconsider several topics concerning the culture of modern Kyoto, including the issue of marginality, the life of the common people, sexuality in the red-light districts and the problem of discrimination, etc. We will also investigate the political significance of culture and its relations to local communities. The project members, specialists in various fields such as history, politics, education, social movements, economy, society, religion, knowledge, arts, cinema, literature, architecture, and garden design, among others, will step outside their areas of expertise to rethink the culture of modern Kyoto in a broader framework. Based on the results of collaborative research projects that we have conducted so far, i.e., “Research on Modern Kyoto” (2003–05), “Research on Modern “Old Capital”” (2006–10), “Modern Emperor System and Society” (2011–16), we plan to initiate a joint research project, where we will approach the topic of locality from an interdisciplinary and critical perspective.

### A STUDY OF THE *VĀDHŪLA ŚRAUTASŪTRA*

(Coordinated by Yasuke IKARI and Masato FUJII, April 2015–March 2020)

The main purpose of our project is the examination of the ritual manuals of the Vādhūla school of the Yajurveda, whose original manuscripts were discovered by the coordinator of this joint study in the Kerala State of South India. The texts of the Vādhūla school have previously been analyzed by scholars using only the secondary manuscripts available at the time. The discovery of the original manuscripts has drastically changed the situation, and we are now in a far better position to get the almost full picture of the original texts of the Vādhūla school. We have been preparing an edition of the fundamental texts of this school, which scholars of Vedic philology are looking forward to.

In this joint study, we will comprehensively examine the texts of two significant rituals of the Vedic Śrautasūtra, i.e. the rituals of the Soma (Agniṣṭoma) and the Construction of the Fire-altar (Agnicayana). The former is the core of the entire Vedic ritual tradition starting from the Rig Veda, the oldest Vedic literature, while the latter represents the culmination of the history of Vedic culture, the social as well as cultural reformation and restructuring of the middle Vedic age.

Our research will be carried out by combining two types of studies: joint reading and examination of the manuscripts of the relevant portions of the *Vādhūla Śrautasūtra* (Chapters 6, 7, and 8) by all the members, and reports on important topics related to the rituals examined, made by the coordinator and the members. Our plan at the end of the joint study is to publish a critical edition and an annotated English translation of the three chapters of the *Vādhūla Śrautasūtra* mentioned above.

### BRAHMANISM AND HINDUISM: CHANGE AND CONTINUITY IN SOUTH ASIAN SOCIETY AND RELIGION

(Coordinated by Masato FUJII, April 2016–March 2020)

Brahmanism and Hinduism, although the latter succeeded the former historically, have coexisted, mingled, and influenced each other as two fundamental religious and social systems in India. The present three-year research project intends to shed fresh light on change and continuity in South-Asian society and religion by studying the diachronic and synchronic relationships between Brahmanism, Hinduism and religions such as Buddhism and Jainism, which have kept a certain distance from the above-mentioned mainstream religions.

### CHAIN REACTIONS AND TRANSFORMATIONS IN THE MEANINGS OF RACISM IN ASIA

(Coordinated by Yasuko TAKEZAWA, April 2016–March 2020)

Most of the literature on racism has dealt with people of color as research subjects. However, racism in Asia cannot be explained within such a color-based paradigm. For example, racism exercised by “Japanese,” i.e., non-“whites,” involves the process and mechanism of racialization of physically invisible, but marginalized groups, by making a distinction between self and other through political, economic, and legal systems. Furthermore, this combines with the ambivalent gaze towards “white” Westerners, making racism in Asia multi-layered and complex. In this collaborative research project, we study the process and mechanism of chain reactions and transformations affecting the meanings of racism in Asia, by examining intellectual and scientific discourses, popular culture and other related materials, from a cross-regional perspective. This study also aims

to contribute to “yellowness studies,” which have recently emerged as a counterpart of “whiteness studies”.

#### HUMANITIES IN THE 21<sup>st</sup> CENTURY: AN ATTEMPT AT UNDERSTANDING OUR AGE

(Coordinated by Akeo OKADA, Takashi KOSEKI, Junji SATO, April 2018–March 2021)

This research project puts forth three chief aims.

1. The world we are living in is filled with a sense of helplessness. No one can predict its future. When and how was such a world fashioned? What are its essential qualities? Our project tackles these questions from the viewpoint of ‘the crisis of the humanities.’

2. The project adopts a humanist approach, distinct from that of social science. What is central in such an approach is historical inquiry into the origins of ‘Our Age.’ The 1970s will doubtlessly be a focus.

3. The project places emphasis on the artistic aspect of ‘Our Age,’ given the fact that, along with ‘the crisis of the humanities,’ ‘the crisis of art’ is also a form of manifestation for ‘the crisis of human beings.’ The project will not only examine various artistic phenomena of ‘Our Age,’ but also attempt to forge meaningful partnerships with those artists who have been painstakingly engaged in artistic creation in such a helpless world.

The project adopts a sort of ‘triarchy’ structure. By appointing three leaders, Okada, Sato, and Koseki, each of whom has a different academic background, the project will aim to carry out genuinely inter-disciplinary studies.

#### A STUDY ABOUT THE FORMATION OF BUSINESS CIRCLES IN IMPERIAL JAPAN: 1895–1945

(Coordinated by Naoto KAGOTANI, April 2018–March 2021)

In the last half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Japan saw the transfer of power from Tokugawa to the imperial court, and the transformation from a system of government based on the bakufu (幕府) domains to a unified state. This was also the period that witnessed the transition to a capitalist economy and the establishment of a modern Japanese state system. After the Meiji Constitution was promulgated in 1889, laying the foundations for the political structure of the state, Japan gradually became unified under the force of nationalism. Therefore, friction increased with Western countries that opposed Japan’s advances. In the Meiji period, Japan entered into the first Sino-Japanese War (日清戦争, 1894–95) and the Russo-Japanese War (日露戦争, 1904–05), and went on to annex Taiwan in 1895 and Korea in 1910. After these two wars, Imperial Japan emerged.

The Meiji leadership was assumed by men such as Ito Hirofumi (伊藤博文) and Yamagata Aritomo (山県有明), who came from Choshu (長州), and Matsukata Masayoshi (松方正義), who came from Satsuma (薩摩). Especially Matsukata brought to the government comprehensive financial skills. Although many positions were open to outsiders from other domains, the senior statesmen (genro, 元老) came from the Satsuma and Choshu circle. On the other hand, the Meiji government was still in a precarious position, faced with the runaway inflation incurred by printing an excess of paper monies. A campaign of retrenchment began under the direction of Matsukata, who devoted more than sixteen years of his career to Meiji finances. A new land tax (地租改正) and the campaign “Increase Production and Promote Industry (殖産興業),” the management of the

currency, the establishment of the Bank of Japan (日本銀行, 1882), and the adherence to the Global Gold Standard (国際金本位制) were all carried out under his direction. However, starting in 1886, government notes were converted to silver, and a silver standard was established. To help put an end to inflation, factories in the industrial sector, excluding strategic industries such as munitions, minting of currency and communications, were sold off comparatively cheap, to private businessmen, such as Mitsui and Mitsubishi. Close to government leaders and sharing their goals, these men emerged as leaders of future Zaibatsu (財閥), centered on the Japanese business circle. This Japanese business circle has been called Zaikai (財界).

Our new joint research project aims to analyze the role of Zaikai in Imperial Japan's expansion until 1945. We will use primary materials, especially the diaries of Japanese businessmen. We will focus on the diaries of Tsutsumibayashi Kazue (Jakaruta), Miyoshi Tokusaburo (Taipei), and Miwa Tsunesaburo (Nagoya).

## DEPARTMENT OF ORIENTAL STUDIES

### INTERACTION AND ACCULTURATION OF KNOWLEDGE BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE WEST: A PAN-ASIAN APPROACH TO THE HISTORY OF SCIENCE IN ASIA

(Coordinated by Tokimasa TAKEDA, April 2017–March 2020)

In the pursuit of understanding nature, texts, artefacts and cultural knowledge from foreign lands often play a stimulating role, and in some cases bring about major conceptual breakthroughs. In the case of China, the science and technology introduced from the “Western world”, i.e., India, the Islamic world and Europe, had a profound, revolutionary effect. Through the Chinese intermediary, this body of scientific and technological knowledge was further transmitted to Korea, Japan and Vietnam, where it underwent different forms of indigenization. In pre-modern Japan, while the influence of the new culture from China continued to be felt, scientific knowledge from the Jesuit missionaries and the Dutch was directly introduced. A unique hybrid form of pre-modern Japanese scientific culture was thus formed.

This research project focuses on the Buddhist astronomy as exemplified by texts such as the *Xiuyao jing* (宿曜經), and the reception of “Western knowledge” during the late Ming and early Qing. By examining the formation and transformation of cosmology and theories on nature and life, we hope to shed light on the interaction between, and the acculturation of knowledge from the East and the West, in order to ultimately reveal the underlying structure of traditional Asian science from a pan-Asian perspective.

### ASPECTS OF HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSMISSION OF THE TIBETAN CIVILIZATION

(Coordinated by Takumi IKEDA, April 2018–March 2021)

From the 7<sup>th</sup> century, the Tibetan civilization—its unique religions, rituals, languages, and social systems—gradually permeated the neighboring cultural areas via direct communications and trade. Our project compiles the results of interdisciplinary research carried out on the inter-cultural communication among these areas, reviewing and evaluating the aspects of the historical development and expansion of the Tibetan civilization in the Eurasian world. The Tibeto-Himalayan area, while influenced by preceding Asian civilizations, has developed an individual civilization. The Tibet civi-

lization grew stronger after assimilating Buddhism in the 11-12th century, and by communicating with the neighboring cultural areas, it spread through Mongol to East Asia; Moreover, its influence proved effective even in the modern European world of the late 20<sup>th</sup> century. How did the Tibetan civilization maintain such power and flexibility? How did the Tibetan civilization come in conflict and how did it attain reconciliation with neighboring civilizations? And how have elements of the Tibetan civilization been transmitted in modern society, even after the country itself ceased to exist? To find answers to such questions, we shall analyze the historical aspects and transmission of the Tibetan civilization from various academic angles.

#### A STUDY ON *WENSHI TONGYI*

(Coordinated by Ryuichi KOGACHI, April 2015–March 2020)

Zhang Xuecheng (1738–1801) was an eminent Qing Dynasty historian especially famous for the historical theory expressed in his magnum opus, *On Literature and History (Wenshi Tongyi)*. The book clarifies the meaning of philological and historical writings in the Chinese culture from ancient times to the Qing Dynasty; thus, it should be read more closely, and from the standpoint of various disciplines.

To clarify the framework of *On Literature and History*, we shall employ a multifaceted approach and thoroughly translate its “Inner Part” into Japanese, with precise annotations. This series of translations will be published in the *Tōhō gakuhō*, Kyoto.

#### STUDIES ON THE BUDDHIST CAVE-TEMPLES OF THE NORTHERN DYNASTIES

(Coordinated by Hidenori OKAMURA, April 2015–March 2020)

The Yungang Caves, located near the city of Datong in the Shanxi province in China, are a group of Buddhist cave-temples built in the latter half of the 5<sup>th</sup> century by the Northern Wei dynasty. Between 1938 and 1944, following the investigations of the Xiangtangshan Caves in the Hebei province and the Longmen Caves in the Henan province, the Research Institute of Oriental Culture, the predecessor of the Institute for Research in Humanities, Kyoto University, carried out investigations of the Yungang Caves and its neighboring sites. A report on these investigations was published in the form of the voluminous *Yunkang* (1951–1956), in 16 volumes and 32 fascicles, by Mizuno Seiichi and Nagahiro Toshio. This research seminar has set about researching the visual materials and field notes collected during the above-mentioned investigations, with the goal of systematically digitizing them, actively promoting the further use of these research resources, and making them available to the public.

#### BUDDHIST SUTRAS AND DOCTRINES FOR CHINESE LAITY

(Coordinated by Toru FUNAYAMA, April 2016–March 2020)

Chinese Buddhism achieved various developments during from the 4<sup>th</sup> to the 7<sup>th</sup> centuries, which were led not only by monastics, but also by the laity, for example emperors and literati. Questions such as: “How should we evaluate the quality of lay understanding of Buddhist doctrines?” or “What limitations did the laity’s understanding of Buddhist doctrine have?” can prove surprisingly difficult to answer. Building on the achievements of research seminars on Chinese religion formerly con-

ducted in this institute, the present research seminar sets out to carefully read materials such as *The Expanded Collection for Glorifying and Elucidating the Law* (*Guang hong ming ji*, 7<sup>th</sup> c.), in order to come up with a clear picture of lay Buddhism.

#### A BIBLIOGRAPHIC RESEARCH ON OLD CHINESE BOOKS PREVIOUSLY HOUSED IN THE KYOTO INSTITUTE OF THE ACADEMY OF ORIENTAL CULTURE

(Coordinated by Takeshi YAGI, April 2016–March 2021)

The Kyoto Institute of the Academy of Oriental Culture was established in 1929 using a grant-in-aid from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, and it has since developed into the Department of Oriental Studies of the Institute for Research in Humanities, Kyoto University. The Institute has inherited all old Chinese books that were once housed in the Academy's library; details of the collection can be seen in the Catalogue of the Old Chinese Books published in 1938. This collection is well known and highly valued in the academic world, particularly because it contains a series of books that once belonged to Tao Xiang, a famous bookkeeper in Tianjin, China.

Our research project reexamines the information in the Catalogue and attempts to enhance the accuracy of the KANSEKI database, an online catalogue based on the 1938 Catalogue. The project involves the creation of an additional database of the prefaces and postscripts of the books. It will also involve the collection of information about Ex-libris Ownership Stamps and their publication in pictorial books. In the near future, as part of the celebrations of the 90<sup>th</sup> and 100<sup>th</sup> anniversaries of the Institute, exhibitions will be held with the objective of reviewing and restructuring oriental studies in Japan.

#### SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INSTITUTIONS IN CHINA DURING THE PERIOD OF TRANSITION

(Coordinated by Ei MURAKAMI, April 2016–March 2020)

This research project examines the preservation and transformation of institutions such as customs, common sense, rules, orders, and behavioral patterns, that directed the Chinese society and economy during the period of transition (the period after the 1980s, the late Qing and the Republican period, and the late Ming and early Qing period).

China's rapid economic growth during the last two decades, coupled with an increase in interaction among people, has brought these social and economic institutions to the fore. Despite the recent economic development, they are remarkably different from those in Europe, America, and Japan, a fact that has caused frictions between Chinese and foreigners. Therefore, in order to solve such frictions, it has become important to understand the above-mentioned institutions.

Simultaneously, studies on global history in the English-speaking world have stimulated interest in comparative economic history. However, these studies do not completely explain the "great divergence" between Western Europe and China after the 19<sup>th</sup> century, nor do they explain the "small divergence" between China and Japan after the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. This is primarily because these studies do not fully understand the differences in social and economic institutions in China, Western Europe, and Japan, which make up the background of these "divergences." As such, studies on social and economic institutions are becoming increasingly important.

With this in mind, our project analyzes the social and economic institutions in China during the period of transition, illustrating different models that explain these institutions.

## EMPIRICAL RESEARCH ON DIGITAL ANALYSIS OF CLASSICAL CHINESE TEXTS

(Coordinated by Koichi YASUOKA, April 2016–March 2020)

In our recent research we have developed a method to analyze classical Chinese texts, which uses our original morphological analyzer based on MeCab. We have proposed a four-level word-class system for classical Chinese on the MeCab-based analyzer, and designed the top level of the word-class system to represent the predicate-object structure of classical Chinese. The second level is the ordinary word-class of classical Chinese, consisting of: “noun,” “pronoun,” “numeral,” “verb,” “preposition,” “adverb,” “auxiliary verb,” “particle,” and “interjection.” The third and fourth levels are word-subclasses describing the detailed behavior of the words in classical Chinese texts. We have excluded “adjective” from the second level of our word-class system, without precisely examining the effect of lack of “adjective” for our morphological analyzer.

In this research, we will examine the effectiveness of our four-level word-class system, focusing on the “verb,” “preposition,” “adverb,” and “auxiliary verb” classes in the second level. We will also examine the validity of the third and fourth levels of our word-class system.

## BUDDIST SCULPTURES AND INSCRIPTIONS FROM THE LONGMEN CAVES OF THE NORTHERN DYNASTIES

(Coordinated by Yasuo INAMOTO, April 2017–March 2020)

The Longmen Caves are one of the most important Buddhist sites in East Asia. In 1941, Mizuno Seiichi and Nagahiro Toshio from the Institute of Oriental Studies (now the Department of Oriental Studies, Institute for Research in Humanities) published the report “A Study of the Buddhist Cave-Temples at Lung-mên, Ho-nan” after conducting fieldwork in the area. The report remains relevant to all research on the Longmen Caves even today. In the 1950s, the two above-mentioned scholars also published a highly acclaimed series entitled *Yun-Kang: The Buddhist Cave-Temples of the Fifth Century A.D. in North China*, about the Yungang Caves.

Since the Qing Dynasty, there have been many studies about the enormous number of inscriptions carved in the Longmen Caves. After Mizuno and Nagahiro’s visit to the site, which was only six days long, many research topics were left for scholars to further discuss. In the development of archeology in postwar China, the comparative analysis of both textual and stylistic sources has generated new scholarly insights for future research. Yet, even within scholarship concerning the Northern Wei caves of Longmen, opinions remain sharply divided on fundamental issues such as the commissioning and the construction process of the caves and the dating of the major statues. Recently, the Institute of Oriental Studies has identified a rich collection of rubbings of the Longmen inscriptions. Our project therefore continues the Institute’s tradition of researching Buddhist cave temples, aiming to reorganize and make full use of the information gathered thus far to rethink the Northern Dynasties statues and their context. The project focuses on reconfirming the transcriptions of the inscriptions and understanding their contents. Based on the information gained in the first stage of our research, we shall consider issues such as the process of creating the caves and the style and iconography of the sculptures through a comprehensive study integrating art-historical, archeological, historical, religious, and social perspectives. In so doing, we hope to form a common foundation of knowledge that will serve as the basis for future Longmen studies.



## FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH OF THE KANSEKI REPOSITORY

(Coordinated by Christian WITTERN, April 2016–March 2021)

The research seminar “Fundamental Topics in Digital Humanities” held from April 2013 to March 2016 produced as one of its results the preliminary release of a comprehensive repository of premodern Chinese texts based on clear philological principles, called “Kanseki Repository” ([www.kanripo.org](http://www.kanripo.org)). However, due to the limited time, only a very rough draft could be produced and some important texts are still missing. This seminar will follow up on these results by improving the scope and descriptive depth of the texts and by developing exemplary methods for using the repository for answering specific research questions. Among these, support for the creation of text-critical editions and a general survey of the characters used in the Repository are on the agenda, but the actual plan will be developed by the members upon the start of the seminar.

## STUDY ON THE EXCAVATED MANUSCRIPT OF THE QIN DYNASTY

(Coordinated by Kiyoshi MIYAKE, April 2016–March 2021)

In 2002, city remains dating from the Zhanguo to the Han period were excavated near the village of Liye, Longshan, Hunan province, and over 38,000 strips and boards were discovered. These strips comprise administrative documents dating from 222BCE to 208BCE. This suggests that the area around Liye, a small mountain village located near the boundary of Hunan, Hubei, and Chongqing, was incorporated into the Qin administrative system after the unification carried out by the First Emperor. In this project, we will examine these manuscripts closely, in order to shed light on the political system of the early Chinese emperor.

In addition to the Liye discoveries, we will also analyze several Qin strips of unknown origin, which had been smuggled to Hong Kong and recently (in 2003) repatriated by the Yuelu Academy of Hunan University. Several parts of this material, including calendars and records of judicial processes during the Qin, have already been published. Photos and transcriptions of the Qin statutes and ordinances that were found among these strips will also appear soon. These materials will help us achieve our above-mentioned goal.

## WARFARE AND DIPLOMACY IN PRE-MODERN EASTERN EURASIA

(Coordinated by Shigeki IWAI and Takashi FURUMATSU, April 2018–March 2021)

In Eastern Eurasia, there have been constant exchanges and interactions between pastoral nomads of the eastern part of the Eurasian Steppe and settled agriculturalists of China proper. Northern pastoral nomads founded several powerful nomadic dynasties, based on a strong cavalry force, which was the most preeminent military technology in pre-modern times; they confronted the Chinese dynasties and even conquered China several times. Relations between pastoral nomads from the steppe and agrarian people of China were dynamic and diverse, including military conflict, domination, coexistence and fusion. They can be regarded as the basic patterns of Eastern Eurasian history. This project will focus on the Southern Song history book “*Sanchao beimeng huibian*,” which mainly deals with the diplomatic relations of the Song dynasty with the Jin dynasty of the Jurchen people during the first half of the 12th century, when the Jin dynasty established hegemony in the multi-state system of Eastern Eurasia. We will use the documents included in this book to consider analyze the characteristics of warfare and diplomacy between Nomadic dynasties



and Chinese dynasties. In addition, we will examine the impact and influence of the Jin conquest of Northern China on the politics, society and culture of China, including Northern China under the Jin and Southern China under the Southern Song.

#### A STUDY OF EAST ASIA IN THE THIRD CENTURY

(Coordinated by Shoji MORISHITA and Yusuke MUKAI, April 2018–March 2021)

The purpose of this seminar is to clarify the regional features and the relationships among the societies of China, Korea and Japan in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century. In this age, after the collapse of the Han dynasty and the formation of Three Kingdoms, the tribal societies of Korea and Japan had developed to the Chieftom stage. *San-Guo-Zhi* (三国志) describes these local societies and their changes in detail; also, the number of archaeological records of this area has been increasing recently.

Through textual, historical and archaeological studies, we will point out the significant role played by local societies in 3<sup>rd</sup> century Asian history.

#### REVIVING THE HISTORY OF 20TH CENTURY CHINA BY REVIEWING SOURCE MATERIALS

(Coordinated by Yoshihiro ISHIKAWA, April 2019–March 2022)

The history of 20th century China, on one level or another (depending of the field) has been written under the dictates of political parties' revolutionary ideologies. Not only did these parties have their own self-centered narratives of modern history, but they also collected and compiled historical materials so as to reinforce their narratives. The problem is, however, that they often falsified the source materials when editing them into official documents. As a result, in order to understand 20th century Chinese history, we must first understand how these narratives were formed through the compilation of historical materials.

This research project aims to investigate and restore various source documents considered to be basic materials for the study of various areas of modern China, such as politics, the revolutionary movement, literature, art, and so on. This type of research, which makes full use of the original sources scattered around the world to revive the primary documents of 20th century China, will open the way for a fresh understanding of “real” modern Chinese history.

#### STUDIES ON THE CULTURES AND SOCIETIES OF PRE-MODERN INNER ASIA AND ITS ADJACENT AREAS

(Coordinated by Minoru INABA, April 2019–March 2022)

West, South, and East Asia, traditionally regarded as “civilizational centers”, have been in contact with each other through maritime and inland routes. Inner Asia (almost synonymous with Central Asia/Central Eurasia), which served as a contact zone for these areas and at times greatly influenced them, has also been perceived as an independent historico-cultural world. Even today, the common image of Inner Asia is one of deserts and steppes where monolithic, nomadic tribal societies and cultures prevail. However, starting with the last two decades of the 20th century, materials for further researching the history of the area in question have started to become increasingly available. Based on such materials, the issue of the diversity of societies and cultures within Inner Asia has been attracting more and more attention. The purpose of our research project is to

shed light on the history and culture of Inner Asia through case studies of its societies and cultural interactions, etc. from antiquity to the early modern period.

#### **CENTER FOR INFORMATICS IN EAST ASIAN STUDIES**

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The Center for Informatics in East Asian Studies (CIEAS) was established in April 2009 by reorganizing the former Documentation and Information Center for Chinese Studies. The overall mission of the CIEAS is to carry out information science research on East Asian languages and to make historical East Asian materials accessible to researchers through new media. A variety of data-bases, including the Catalogue of Old Chinese Books in Japanese Libraries, are being created and constantly improved. The Annual Bibliography of Oriental Studies, which has long been published in book form, is now also available online.

#### **RESEARCH CENTER FOR MODERN AND CONTEMPORARY CHINA (RCMCC)**

<http://www.zinbun.kyoto-u.ac.jp/~rcmcc/index.htm>

The Research Center for Modern and Contemporary China (RCMCC) was established in April 2007 through an agreement between Kyoto University and the National Institutes for the Humanities (NIHU), part of the Inter-University Research Institute Corporation. The main mission of the RCMCC is to carry out research on the fundamental structure of modern and contemporary China from the point of view of the humanities. Research activities at the RCMCC are organized into two research groups: Research Group 1, which investigates the “Deep Structure of the Modern and Contemporary Chinese Culture,” and Research Group 2, which looks into issues concerning the “Social Foundation of the Modern and Contemporary Chinese Politics.” The RCMCC, as one of the research bases selected in the NIHU program focusing on “Contemporary Chinese Area Studies,” conducts projects in association with the other five research bases.